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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-73

Dimethenamid

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on green onions to the product label of Frontier® Max Herbicide, containing technical grade dimethenamid-p, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Frontier® Max Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29194.

The evaluation of this dimethenamid-p application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Residues of the resolved isomer dimethenamid-p are covered by MRLs established for dimethenamid, the unresolved isomeric mixture. Consultation on the proposed MRLs for dimethenamid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for dimethenamid, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Dimethenamid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Dimethenamid	2-chloro-*N*-(2,4-dimethyl-3-thienyl)-*N*-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)acetamide	0.01	Green Onion Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 3-07B)

ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

Maximum residue limits (MRLs) established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database, accessible via the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, and searchable by pesticide or commodity.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRL proposed for dimethenamid in Canada with corresponding American tolerances, and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Green Onion Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 3-07B)	0.01	0.01* (leeks, green onions, Welsh onions, and fresh shallot leaves)	Not Established

* There are no American tolerances established for the other crops within Crop Subgroup 3-07B;

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for dimethenamid up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The MRLs will take legal effect as of the date posted to the Maximum Residue Limit Database in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from supervised residue trials conducted in the United States and Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of Frontier® Max Herbicide on green onions. Dimethenamid-p was applied at exaggerated rates to green onions, which were harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for dimethenamid was based upon the submitted field trial data, and guidance provided in PRO2005-04, *Guidance for Setting Pesticide Maximum Residue Limits Based on Field Trial Data*. Table A1 summarizes the data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for the Green Onion Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 3-07B).

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Used to Support Maximum Residue Limit(s) (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Green Onions	Broadcast application/ 1031.2–1188.1	20–32	<0.01	<0.01

PHI = preharvest interval; ppm = parts per million

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.01 ppm is recommended to cover residues of dimethenamid-p in crops in the Green Onion Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 3-07B). Residues of dimethenamid-p in these commodities at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.